

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL



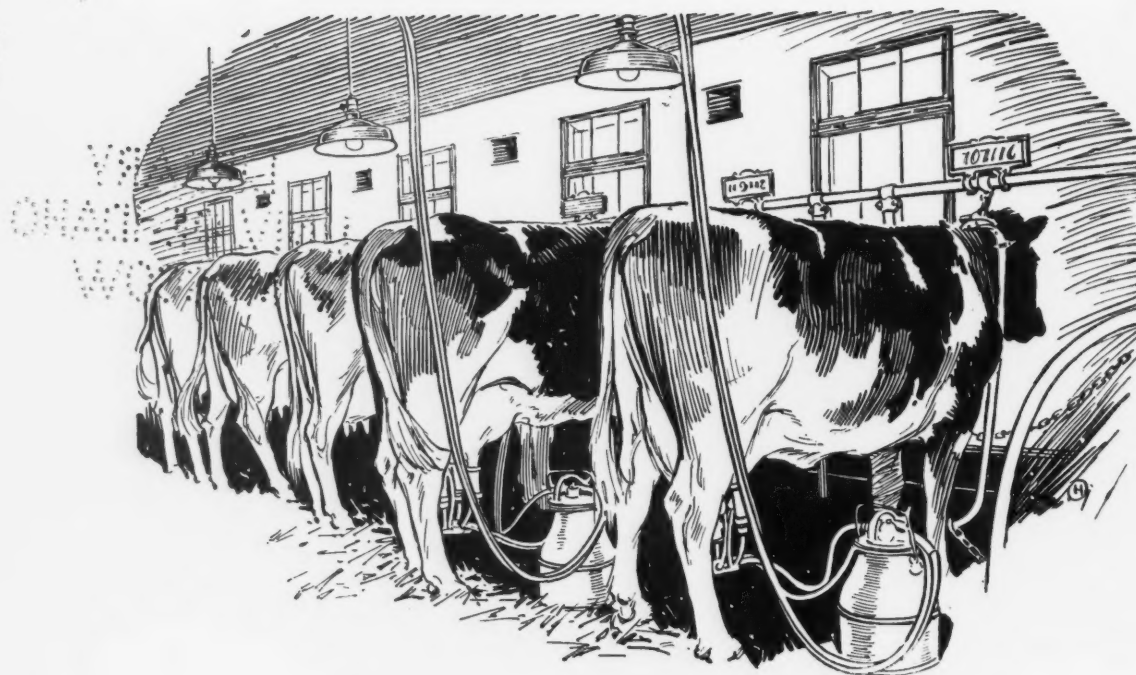
APRIL

1925

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 7



Electric milkers have come to stay

Milking machines, the Department of Agriculture finds, save $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours of labor a day with a herd of 15 cows and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day with a herd of 50 cows.



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AGRICULTURAL INDEX

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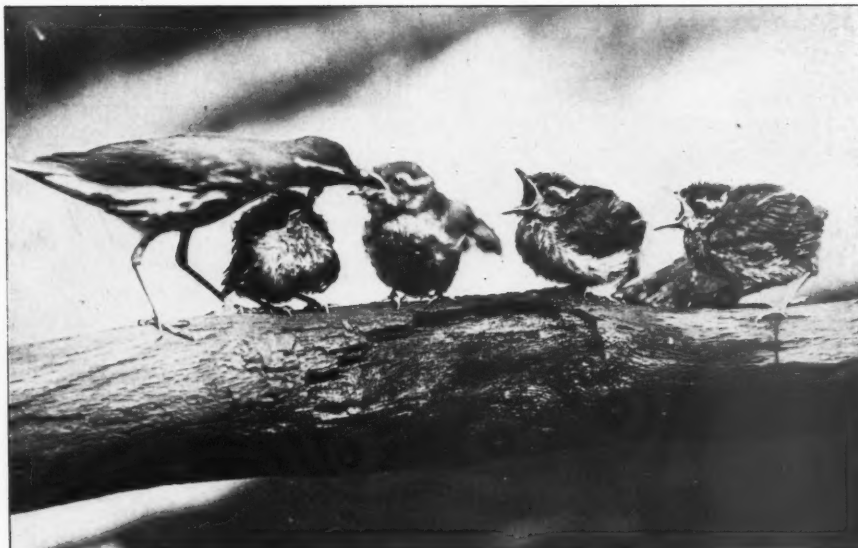
Every poultry raiser knows the uncertainty he faces each season with every brood of early chicks—the possible, even probable loss of ten, twenty, up to fifty per cent.

Last winter and spring, on every side, you heard the constant complaint of farmers and poultrymen everywhere—"a bad season for chicks."

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The Quaker Oats Company**CHICAGO**



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By Dr. G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry and secretary and treasurer of the International Poultry Association. He graduated from Cornell in 1915 and received his Ph. D. in 1918. Last spring Dr. Heuser represented the College of Agriculture at the second World's Poultry Congress, held in Barcelona, Spain.		
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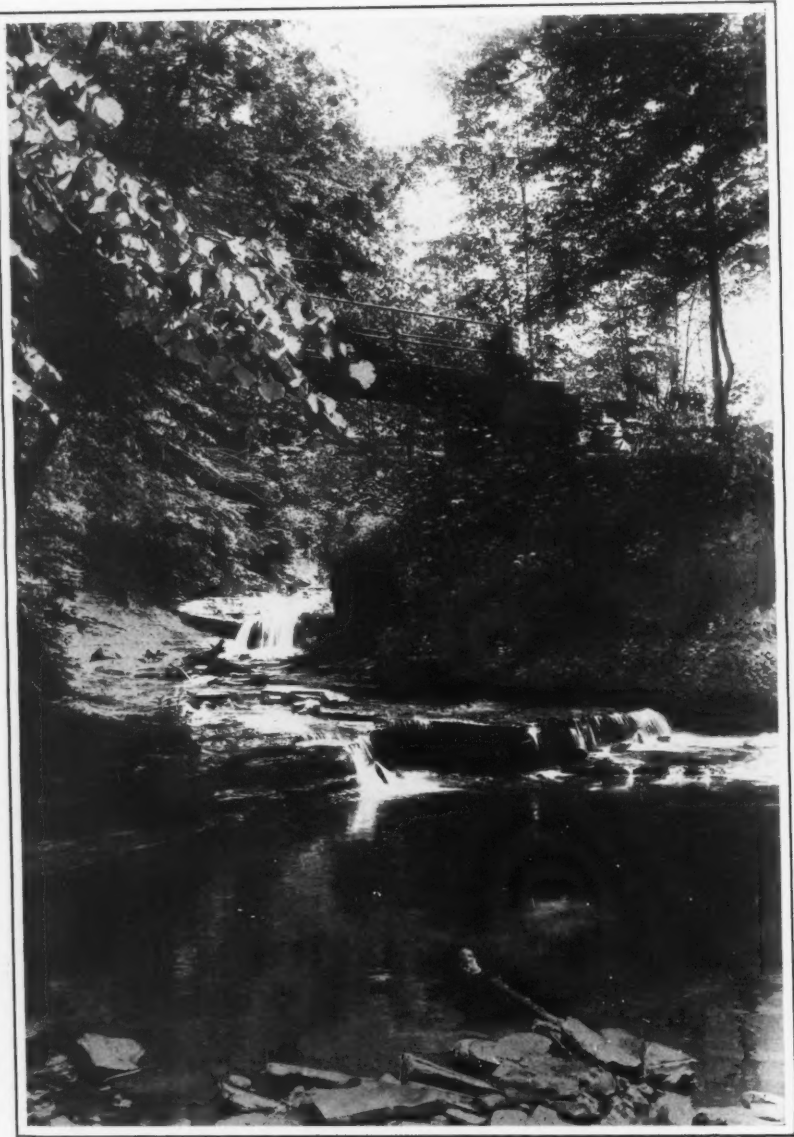
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Brown, brown are the rocks,
And the water is green between,
And the ledges are bright, and the falls are white,
And the pool below serene.

—Raymond Van Allen

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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

APRIL, 1925

Number 7

Factors for Success in Raising Chicks

By Dr. G. F. Heuser

THE renewal of the flock is not only one of the poultryman's big problems, but an expensive part of the business as well. This calls for the utmost care in handling the young stock. Every loss materially increases the cost.

In order to insure a good start for the chicks they must be hatched from strong eggs that can be produced by hens that are given the proper management. For example, the birds that are in good health and condition, that have plenty of body pigment, that have had sufficient rest to store up body reserves previous to the hatching season and that are given the proper feed and conditions during the time eggs are saved for hatching will give strong chicks in large numbers.

The breeders must be fed a ration that includes milk and plenty of green food. They should be given access to the ground and to direct sunshine (not through glass) at all times. It has even been found beneficial in many cases to include cod liver oil in the ration.

In the care of the young stock the ration is very important, but even with good feeds one cannot expect to obtain the best results unless other conditions are favorable. Sufficient chance for range on clean soil with available green feed, shade, and protection are essential. An ideal place to furnish this is an orchard seeded to alfalfa or clover.

In the feeding, milk has been shown to be superior to other animal proteins such as meat and fish products. Also green food has valuable properties in supplying the vitamins. A good ration including yellow corn, and the other feeds commonly used, bone meal, milk, and green feed will supply all the essential elements during the natural rearing season when the chicks are outdoors a large part of the day in direct sunshine.

When chicks are necessarily confined or when much sunshine is not available, as might be the case in early and indoor brooding, the chicks are likely to be affected with rickets or leg weakness.

This is caused by a lack of vitamin D in the ration or a lack of the antirachitic factor. When this factor is

deficient the chicks do not develop normally. In external appearance they do not make sufficient growth, the feathers become ruffled and the birds have an unthrifty appearance. Depending upon the extent of the deficiency they will show leg weakness at from three to six weeks. The first noticeable external appearance is a swelling and inflammation of the hock joint followed by a stiffness in walking. This condition gradually becomes worse until the loss of the use of the legs becomes complete. In the advanced stages the birds lose weight and finally die.



A Farm Flock of Standard White Plymouth Rocks

Internally the chief result is a lack of calcification or hardening of the bones. One of the first noticeable symptoms is an enlargement or "beading" of the ends of the ribs. Later the ribs become thickened and show characteristic "bending." All the bones are softened and hemorrhagic.

The spine often becomes curved and the breast bone remains soft and becomes crooked.

This condition of rickets can be prevented, however, by an abundance of direct sunshine, treatment with ultraviolet rays, and feeding of egg fat or cod liver oil. At the present time the cod liver oil feeding seems to be the practical method. Mixing one per cent of medicinal cod liver oil in the mash will prevent this condition. Where chicks are actually affected with the rickets it can be relieved in one or two weeks' time by increasing the cod liver oil to five per cent.

As an example of a good ration the following is recommended by Cornell:

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 1

- 5 pounds cracked corn (fine).
- 3 pounds cracked wheat.
- 2 pounds pinhead oats, steel-cut oats, or oat flakes.

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 2

- 6 pounds cracked corn (medium).
- 4 pounds wheat.

GRAIN MIXTURE No. 3

- 500 pounds cracked corn.
- 200 pounds barley.
- 200 pounds wheat.
- 100 pounds heavy oats.

If heavy oats (40 pounds or better) cannot be obtained, omit the oats.

MASH MIXTURE

25 pounds yellow corn meal.
20 pounds wheat bran.
20 pounds flour wheat middlings.
10 pounds fine ground heavy oats.
10 pounds fine ground meat scrap (50-55 percent protein)
5 pounds bone meal.
10 pounds dried milk products (use part buttermilk).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fine salt.

If reground heavy oats cannot be obtained, omit them and increase the corn meal from 25 to 35 pounds.

The above ration calls for the dried milk products in the mash. However, where liquid skimmilk or buttermilk is available as a drink, or where the chicks have access to condensed buttermilk, the dried milk products can be omitted from the mash.

In studying the requirements of the growing chicks it will become evident that there are probably three distinct periods in which the essentials are similar, namely, the first few weeks, which might be considered a starting period, the next six to eight weeks, which represent a rapid growing period, and the last three months, which comprise a slower developing or finishing period.

In order to meet the changing needs of these periods it is necessary either to change the feeds or to make adaptation in the method of feeding. With the Cornell ration, which consists of one mash mixture, it is necessary to follow the latter method. Therefore during Period 1 more grain should be fed than mash; during Period 2, the mash should be increased and fed in larger proportions than the grain; during Period 3, the grain should again be fed in larger proportions than the mash.

During Period 1 (third day to second week), grain mixture No. 1 should be fed in litter three times a day—morning, noon, and night. Mash Mixture should be moistened with sour skimmilk or buttermilk and fed twice a day, between grain feedings. Chopped green food should be combined with the mash after the first week.

During Period 2 (second to eighth week), grain should be fed in litter twice a day—morning and night. Begin this period with Grain Mixture No. 1, and gradually change to Grain Mixture No. 2 when the birds are large enough to handle it. This will usually be when they are from four

to six weeks of age. Mash Mixture should be moistened with sour skimmilk or buttermilk and fed once a day—at noon. Also Mash Mixture (dry) should be available from four to six hours a day at first and gradually increased until it is always available.

During Period 3 (eighth week to maturity), grain should be fed in litter twice a day—morning and night. A light feeding of grain can also be given at noon. Grain Mixture No. 2 can be changed to Grain Mixture No. 3 after the birds are three months old. Mash Mixture (dry) should be always available in hoppers, troughs, or boxes. One meal of moist mash may be fed if rapid development is desired.

Chicks should not be fed until about forty-eight hours after the hatch is completed. The grain mixtures should be fed with bran and grit in a trough or in shallow pans or on a board on the first day that the chicks receive feed. Afterwards grain may be fed alone in the litter.

These further suggestions should also be observed to get the best results:

1. Infertile eggs can be used to advantage. Mix them in the moist mash at the rate of 1 egg a day to from 40 to 50 chicks.
2. Provide fine grit and oyster shell from the start.
3. Keep the water fresh and clean.
4. Make all changes gradually. This is especially true of methods of feeding.
5. Give grass range or plenty of green food.
6. Get the chicks outdoors as soon as possible.
7. It is advisable to change from the growing to the laying mash a week or two before moving the birds to winter



quarters.

The pullets must have a reserve of fat when put into winter quarters. A good practice is to feed all the grain they will consume for a month before taking them from the range.

For those pullets that are still immature, due to late hatching, slow development, or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten their development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production, the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination, to give them an extended length of time in which to grow, and thus hasten the time of maturity.

Bacchanalia

Whirl with the winds, ye maples;
Throw your tresses free,
For the sun comes up and the hilltops gleam,
And the winds are fresh from the sea.

And the downy clouds fly westward,
And the risen lake gulls soar;
Whirl with the winds, ye maples;
Daylight comes once more.

—Raymond Van Allen

Homesteading in Porto Rico

This story of government promotion of small farm ownership in one of our tropical possessions should be of interest to every Cornell man pondering the problem of corporation farming versus individual farm ownership and operation

By H. H. Whetzel

PORTO RICO, the one tropical portion of the United States of any considerable size on the Atlantic seaboard, is probably the most densely populated agricultural area of equal size in our commonwealth. Picture if you can this mountainous island approximately one hundred miles long and thirty miles wide with a population of nearly one and a half millions, of which around one million live upon and cultivate the land, a land which from sea coast to mountain is under cultivation, practically every square foot of it covered with sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, citrus, cotton, corn, fruits, and vegetables. Over one thousand miles of fine stone auto roads now connect practically every village in the island.

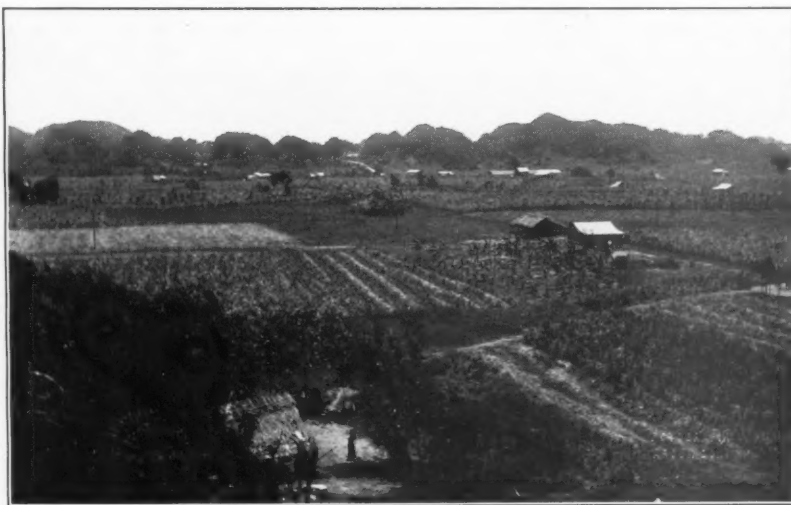
How homesteading then, you demand. Ah, that's the interesting story. Although a million peons cultivate, few own the land on which they live and toil. Porto Rico is largely a country of great plantations, owned by absentee landlords or agricultural corporations. Uneducated and exploited for generations under Spanish rule, the peon responded with enthusiasm to the opportunity for education afforded under an American government. Within 25 years literacy in Porto Rico has jumped from almost nothing to over 50 per cent and schools cannot be provided fast enough to accommodate the children who cry for education in spite of the fact that the country spends nearly half its annual income on education.

With education has come the vocalization of that land hunger which the agricultural population of every country seems to have. The rising tide of clamor for land ownership threatens

the civil peace of this tropic paradise. It feeds the fires of social unrest and has been one of the chief factors in the growth of radical socialism among the agricultural population of the island.

Realizing the necessity of doing something to meet the situation the legislature in 1921 enacted the law creating a homestead commission, which, acting through the commis-

don. Although but 27 years of age, and but two years before graduated with his master's degree from Cornell University, Chardon had already in these two years won for himself an enviable reputation among the sugar planters of the island for his practical work on the mosaic disease of sugar cane, a malady which at that time threatened the major industry of the country.



A part of the homestead area; the limestone hills in the distance

sioner of the interior, was given the power under well-defined limitations to provide houses for working men in the cities and farms for agricultural laborers in the country. Some plans for developing homestead sections for working men in certain of the larger cities were promptly undertaken and by 1923 some progress had been made.

On the agricultural side, however, little was done. The law was a dead letter so far as the land hungry peon was concerned. Then came the man. Always it is so. Laws without leaders avail us nothing. With the appointment of Governor Towner after the turbulent political reign of Mont Riele, came a new spirit into the administration of the island's affairs. The governor called to his cabinet a number of young Porto Ricans as well as continentals. For his commissioner of agriculture and labor he chose the young plant pathologist of the Insular Experiment Station, Carlos E. Char-

don. Although but 27 years of age, and but two years before graduated with his master's degree from Cornell University, Chardon had already in these two years won for himself an enviable reputation among the sugar planters of the island for his practical work on the mosaic disease of sugar cane, a malady which at that time threatened the major industry of the country.

One of the first undertakings of the young commissioner after reorganization of the government's agricultural service along modern lines, was the establishment of demonstra-

Chardon is a Cornell man of whom his alma mater may well be proud. Descended of French and Spanish parentage of long residence in the island, he represents the finest type of young Porto Rico, educated under the school system introduced with the passing of the island under American tutelage. Coupled with his exceptional ability is an unusual en-

tion farms throughout the Island and the development under the homestead act of land ownership by peon farmers.

Space permits of but the outlines of his first homesteading project, a project unique so far as the writer knows in the history of densely populated tropical lands. As a member of the homestead commission, he obtained control of some 430 acres of

those already occupying the land and only married men with families were considered in this first allotment. Agricultural experience and industry were also required. Having received a plot of land, the farmer is required to build a house thereon within three months, with latrine and other sanitary features, on plans approved by the homestead commission, and of a value of at least \$100. A rental of

\$22 per year in monthly instalments must be paid to the Department of the Interior for a period of ten years. He must also have at least one-third of the tract under cultivation at the end of 24 months and continuously thereafter for ten years and he or his family must live on the farm. During this time no taxes

agent. Among the interesting things we saw here were 250 varieties of sweet potatoes in the farm test plots. Many new farm houses were already completed while others were in the process of building. A four-room community cement school house was already planned to be erected near the demonstration farm, while a public dispensary with a trained nurse in charge will be shortly provided for the community. The farmers are free to grow such crops as they choose and will have the advice and assistance of the young farm superintendent. Plans for community marketing and transportation of crops are under way.

The commissioner was also planning other similar homestead communities to be established on government lands in other parts of the island. By the terms of the act, private property may be purchased for homestead purposes, the government if necessary instituting condemnation proceedings in order to obtain it.

As the young commissioner unfolded his plans for the expansion of land ownership during the next ten years he paused and smiled. "Of course it all depends," he said, "I may not long be commissioner. My position is after all a political one, you know, and one can never tell here in Porto Rico." Well who can tell in any democracy? At the recent election the people returned the Union Party again to power with a tremendous majority, and Chardon continues in his post. His efforts for Porto



The model barn at the demonstration farm, Vega Baja

rich agricultural land near Vega Baja on the north side of the island. This is one of the numerous parcels of Spanish crown lands which became the property of the people of Porto Rico when the island was ceded to the United States. It is a level, roughly circular tract surrounded by low limestone hills. It was dotted over with the dilapidated palm-thatched huts of peon squatters or renters, from whose labors the government obtained an uncertain and trifling income.

Proceeding under the terms of the homestead act the commissioner had the land surveyed and divided into plots or farms of 3 to 5 acres each, retaining near the center a 12-acre tract for a demonstration farm. A well 300 feet deep was sunk and a reservoir built on top of one of the limestone hills into which water is pumped from the well, stored and piped to a centrally located public fountain, affording a constant supply of pure water for the little community. A fine stone road connecting the demonstration farm with the main highway was built.

Any person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States and having an annual income not exceeding \$1,500, without other property in Porto Rico or elsewhere of a value in excess of \$300 might apply for one of these farms. Preference was given to

may be assessed against the land nor may it ever be mortgaged or sold. Failure to meet these conditions makes the farmer liable to ejection from his homestead without return of any investments or payments made thereon.

Having faithfully fulfilled his obligations to the government for ten years the farmer then becomes full owner and receives from the commissioner of the interior deed and title to it, subject to the limitations as to sale and mortgage above indicated. On death or removal of the owner from his farm it may be transferred to his heirs or other applicant with the approval of the homestead commission, but it may not be sold.

At the time the writer inspected this project seven months after its initiation, the demonstration farm was in effective operation with model barns and poultry houses, fully stocked with thoroughbred animals and birds. A neat modern cottage for the farm superintendent was built and occupied by an experienced graduate of the College of Agriculture at Mayaguez who had been an agricultural



Cottage of the superintendent of the demonstration farm

Rican agriculture seems to have won the approval of the dominant party, and also the socialist minority as well.

Development of the Home Bureau

By Claribel Nye

TWENTY-FIVE years ago extension service in home economics in New York state began with a bulletin on *Saving Steps*. Two thousand women, wives of farmers already receiving bulletins from the College of Agriculture, sent for this new bulletin which was written for the home maker. Other subjects were discussed in later bulletins—*Saving Strength*, *Household Bacteriology*, *The Kitchen Garden*—and the mailing list quickly grew to sixty thousand.

Soon women began to organize clubs for the study of the bulletins. Nearly one hundred and fifty clubs were formed with a membership of between three and four thousand.

From these beginnings the service has grown until at the close of 1924 the records for the field organization alone show that 420,074 persons were reached, 25,063 home makers living in 996 communities were actively engaged in receiving, practicing and spreading in the community improved practices in some phases of home-making, and forty-eight persons with a college training in home economics were in permanent positions in these counties, representing both the women and the college. Of these home makers, 6,368 are active local leaders or officers of the home economics extension organization in their communities. The local leaders have received training from specialists, and stand in their communities as sources of information and material in the subject in which they have been trained, and as the link between the community and the subject matter department at the college.

Twenty-five years ago there were no appropriations for extension teaching in home economics, and no College of Agriculture. The educational service to farm women began on the faith of Dean Bailey and Uncle John Spencer—on their belief, furthermore, that the farm home is a part of the farm, and educational work for the farmer's wife is as important as for the farmer himself. In 1924 boards of supervisors appropriated \$134,664 for home

bureaus, the county extension service in home economics. Federal and state funds turned over to counties to be spent there, dues for membership, and money raised locally brought the total to approximately \$163,827.

It is not the purpose of this story to report in detail the achievements of the county home bureaus or to attempt to justify them as an educational organization whose program is instructive and preventive, in contrast with the many agencies in a county which are made necessary because of ill health, broken homes, and lack of adjustment of the family or the indi-



vidual to their neighbors and the community. Such a statement, however, is becoming each year less difficult to prove as home economics subject matter begins to function throughout communities. The records reported by women themselves on the results of the nutrition program show that 15,757 people benefited in health last year and these people have the information and skill which enable them to continue better food and health practices and which prevent the many illnesses that are related to food and health habits.

An outstanding development of the last year has been training schools which teach administrative leadership for local officers, project leaders, and county executive committees. At these training schools the women are given information on the cost of maintaining the county extension service in home economics. A member of the county committee explains the county home bureau budget. Contributions made by all the cooperators are discussed in order that the women may know the place of the United States

Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College, the State College of Home Economics and its representatives, as well as the obligations of the women cooperators in the communities.

In order to distribute the necessary administrative work of the local extension organization so neither home demonstration agent nor local chairmen will be overworked, a suggested division of responsibility is presented and the duties of each office are explained. An important phase of these training conferences is help on the history of the extension service in each

community. More than 900 communities now use a uniform system of record and reports. It should be possible to find in any of these 900 communities a record, although rather meager for the earlier days, of the home economics extension service carried on there.

While qualitative and quantitative progress has been made consistently during the year, there are still many puzzling problems to be solved. How many people can ten specialists serve? At the present time ten specialists are attempting to work with forty agents, serving 25,063 women in thirty-seven counties and three cities. If ten more counties should organize during 1925 how much service could the College of Home Economics give them through the extension members of its staff? Can the service be organized in such a way that ten specialists can serve more people, or is the solution more specialists? If the home bureaus of the state should learn some morning that twenty specialists instead of ten were available they would feel that most of their problems were solved.

Membership is always a popular subject for discussion. Is a large turnover in membership necessarily a serious situation, or is it possibly a desirable state of affairs? How can the time spent in membership work be reduced even more than at present? Vice chairman from the local communities are this year receiving instruction on membership work, and

the whole responsibility of membership is now in their hands. Membership is no longer a goal. Emphasis is increasingly placed on a strong program based on the interests and expressed needs of the homemakers. People reached, changes in practices in homemaking, changes in attitudes toward homemaking are more fundamental measuring sticks and quite as measurable as membership. Where the program is satisfactory the membership is high.

In the home bureau much more than in the farm bureau the short term of office of the agent is a problem. When the home demonstration agent marries she gives up her work; when the farm bureau agent marries

he can be counted on to stay with at least a degree more certainty than when he was bachelor.

Salaries offered by the counties are not high compared with salaries of many high school teachers of homemaking who are employed five days a week for ten months or less than a year with several short vacations during the school year. The home demonstration agent works six days a week and many evenings, has two weeks' vacation and a possible two weeks' sick leave. There is an increasing tendency, however, on the part of county executive committees, to pay whatever is necessary to keep their home demonstration agent.

If as much progress is made in the

next few years as has been made in the last five or ten, every home in every county will be reached by some form of extension service in home economics, and the technique of extension work will be greatly enlarged. At present local leaders, agents, and specialists are reaching large numbers of people through discussions, home demonstrations, and printed matter. In some communities all the homes that can now be reached have been reached. Perhaps the goal of reaching every home will have to come through studying the people who have not been reached, knowing better what kinds of folks they are and why extension service has not been able to serve them.

National Standardization of Eggs

By Roy C. Potts

EGGS as a commodity are unquestionably more widely produced than any other farm product. The standardization of eggs and of commercial egg grades probably touches directly more farmers and at least as many customers as the standardization of any single farm product. Eggs are produced on most farms, and many back yard poultry flocks are to be found in every city, town, and village. Producers, as well as consumers, have an interest in egg standardization. In fact, it would be difficult to determine which has the most interest, the producer or the consumer.

Standardization of eggs in its broadest sense implies the establishment of standards for the determination of commercial quality. Standardization of commercial egg grades implies the establishing of grades which are clear and definite as to the quality of the eggs in each established grade, with sub-classifications as to color of shell and size or weight. National standardization implies national adoption and use of the established standards and grades. It means the establishment of uniform standards and grades, resulting in a common language which producers, dealers, distributors, and consumers may use in describing the quality of eggs, whether it be a single egg, a dozen, a case, or a carload.

The importance of standardization will be evident to anyone who considers the problem of establishing market values or quotations and of con-

ducting marketing on an intelligent basis.

In the absence of national standards and grades for eggs, it has been necessary for the trade in each of the larger wholesale markets to establish their own grades. These grades have not been uniform for the various markets and consequently there has been much confusion, misunderstanding, and considerable dissatisfaction. This has not been limited to the dealers in the markets, but has been quite as much of a puzzle to the shippers in the country. The lack of definite and uniform standards and grades has tended to restrict trading to known brands, thus handicapping free distribution and increasing the buyers' risks and the costs of distribution. Anything which will improve present conditions will benefit egg marketing, and whatever benefits egg marketing will benefit egg producers. It is therefore quite clear that national standardization is of distinct importance to egg producers.

Coming now to a more detailed consideration of egg standardization, we will attempt to analyze some of the problems of egg standardization. In this we will begin with the individual egg, for the quality of any lot of eggs depends upon the quality of the individual eggs in the lot. In order to establish standards of quality for individual eggs we must decide what factors comprise egg quality and how these factors shall be considered. In fact, this is the first step in egg standardization. Perhaps I can best make

clear to you how this may be done by showing you what was done by the United States Department of Agriculture in formulating the tentative standards of quality for individual eggs.

These standards recognize three classes of eggs from the standpoint of condition of the shell: (1) Sound, clean shell. (2) Sound dirty shell, and (3) Checked or cracked shell.

The interior quality of eggs is considered from the standpoint of the size of the air cell, the condition of the yolk and white, and the development of the germ. Four standards of quality for clean, sound shell eggs are provided: U. S. Specials, U. S. Extras, U. S. No. 1's and U. S. No. 2's. Two standards of quality for sound dirty shell eggs are provided: U. S. No. 1 Dirties and U. S. No. 2 Dirties, and one standard for checks and cracks, U. S. Checks. When one has learned the four standards for clean sound shell eggs, he has learned all the standards, for the standard for U. S. No. 1 Dirties is the same as U. S. No. 1's except that the shell is dirty. The same is true also for U. S. No. 2 dirties which corresponds to U. S. No. 2's.

It is proposed that all eggs of the standard quality of Specials and Extras shall be sweet and clean in flavor; U. S. No. 1's must be reasonably sweet, and U. S. No. 2's may be off flavor and slightly stale, but must be palatable.

The four standards of quality for sound clean shell edible eggs represent

Standard

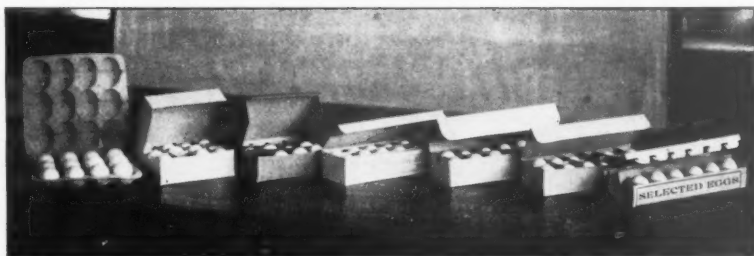
four distinctly different degrees of quality which can be determined by candling. The size of the air cell, the condition of the yolk and white, and the development of the germ indicate the edible quality, and by candling they can be definitely determined. The freshest laid egg of highest quality corresponds to the standard for U. S. Specials. Not all freshly laid eggs will grade specials. Ordinarily they would grade extras or better, but if the white should be weak and watery as is likely to occur under conditions of forced production, even freshly laid eggs may not grade higher than No. 1. This may seem like unfair consideration of a fresh, sweet, good egg. But, let us consider what we would have if we were to put 30 dozen or a case of weak bodied watery eggs into storage for six months. How

would they show up when taken from storage? Many would not grade better than No. 2, and that is a very poor quality egg, hardly fit for table purposes and usable chiefly for baking. Surely such eggs should not be graded extras or specials even though many are absolutely fresh and not more than one day old. Thus, in working out the specifications for each standard quality, those conditions in each quality factor were selected for each standard which represented a recognized commercial value. Thus Specials are in general the best grade of nearby henery eggs; Extras are the best grade of fresh gathered farm flock eggs; No. 1's are ordinary to good fresh gathered eggs, and No. 2's are an inferior grade of edible eggs which could hardly be considered of good table quality.

The next step will be to formulate grades which may be adopted and thus established as national grades for eggs. The standards of quality for individual eggs were adopted by the industry at a meeting held in Chicago on January 19 last. This meeting was composed of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and representatives of every branch of the industry, including poultry producers' associations, state agricultural college poultry officials, state marketing officials, egg buyers and shippers, wholesale market receivers, jobbers and distributors, the market trade organizations, and the poultry press. That action

marks an important event in the history of the egg industry for now the egg industry has established for the first time standards of quality for individual eggs which may be used as a basis for the establishment of grades.

In this next step, the establishment of grades, it is the purpose of the department to cooperate closely with the egg trade, for if the grades are to serve any practicable utility they should be such that they will be adopted by the trade and become the commercial trade grades, else the trade will ignore them and they will serve no useful purpose. Fortunately the egg trade has an organization which quite completely represents all branches of the industry. This organization is the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association. Its members represent organizations of egg



producers, country buyers and shippers, terminal market receivers and dealers, the wholesale egg trade organizations in the larger markets, and affiliated interests such as cold storage warehousemen and transportation agencies.

The executive committee of this association has appointed a committee of seven men to work out definitions for the present commercial grades in the Chicago and New York markets, the grades to be defined in terms of the United States standards of quality for individual eggs. It also will seek to establish greater uniformity in the commercial grades on these two markets. It may be necessary to establish two or more grades of Extras and of No. 1's as, for instance, Choice or No. 1 Extras might be a grade in which 80% of the eggs would meet the quality standard of individual eggs of the quality of Extras, the remainder to grade No. 1 quality with a tolerance allowed for checks, cracks, dirties and loss. Another grade of Extras might be called No. 2 or Good Extras. Such a grade of Extras might contain a minimum of 70% Extras and the remainder to grade No. 1 quality with a tolerance for checks, cracks, dirties, and loss. A third grade of Extras might be called No. 3

or Fair Extras by requiring it to contain 60% of Extras with the remainder of No. 1's and such as would be permitted in a tolerance.

Of these three grades of Extras, No. 1 Extras might be the Exchange trading grade from February 15 to May 15; No. 2 Extras from May 15 to October 31; No. 3 Extras from October 31 to December 31, and No. 2 Extras from December 31 to February 15. For trading purposes it would be necessary to specify a minimum weight requirement for each grade. The rules of the exchange should specify the flavor required, and also state what shall constitute good delivery when the loss or checked and cracked eggs exceeds that specified in the tolerance for each grade.

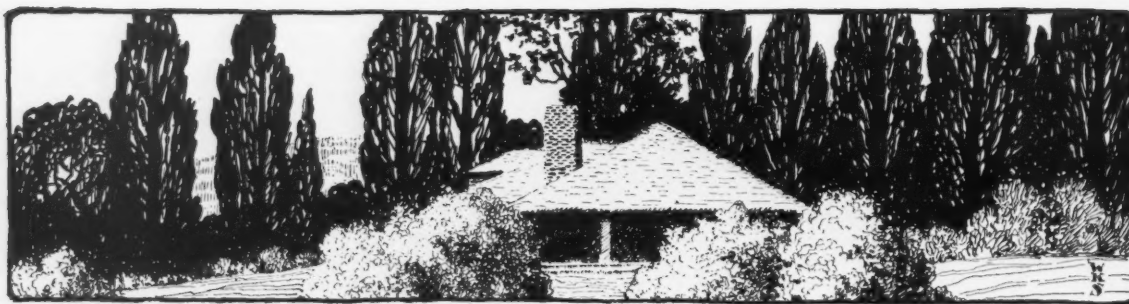
By similar procedure, grades for eggs of No. 1 quality might be estab-

lished also for No. 1 and No. 2 dirties. Similarly, also, grades for Specials or eggs of fresh henery quality can be established. With some slight variations in each grade of fresh gathered eggs, it is possible to es-

tablish grades for storage packed and refrigerator eggs. In fact, now that standards of quality for individual eggs have been established, it is a simple matter to establish grades for eggs no matter what the blend or mixture of the eggs may be, for, any lot of eggs packed by a firm which is seeking to produce a uniform quality in its pack, will have 50% or more of the eggs of one standard of quality, and the remaining eggs in the lot may as Specials, Extras, No. 1's or No. 2's, be included in the next lower standard of quality and the tolerance. Thus every lot of eggs may on inspection be placed in its proper grade.

It is quite likely that if the exchanges specify only one weight and one grade of extras for their trading grade of Extras, that not all eggs which come within the several grades of extras will be accepted in the trading grade. But that would not be different than under present conditions, for not all (probably only 30 to 40%) of the eggs received on the markets make the grade of Extras and similar percentages are graded Extra Firsts and Firsts, with more of a higher grade occurring during the early spring than at any other season.

In this work, the department is trying to serve every part of the country.



Through Our Wide Windows



The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published monthly from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

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Ithaca, New York

April, 1925

WITH the present issue the joys and problems of editing THE COUNTRYMAN fall upon the capable shoulders of a new editor, A. V. Taft, and his associates. We have no hesitation in making our bow and stepping aside in favor of the incoming board. If THE COUNTRYMAN has accomplished little else during the past year, at least it has materially increased its circle of friends and its financial stability. With good men coming along all the time, a year is long enough for one editor to serve.

WITH this introduction, the new board steps in, rolls up its sleeves, and starts to work. We expect to be very busy during the next year, trying to make THE COUNTRYMAN even better than it has been in the past, but we shall never be too busy to read your letters of criticism or to talk things over with you if you will drop in when you come back.

You will notice one change in our personnel. We are going to try getting along without a *Campus*

Countryman editor, and have made our managing editor in function as well as in name. His job will be to have charge of the former student notes and the *Campus Countryman*, superintending the work of the junior board members, who will take turns editing these two departments.

THE farmer is a true lover of nature, even though he does not tell everyone about it. He is a farmer because he loves it—loves the smell of the fresh turned earth, the green of growing crops, the satisfaction of the harvest.

True, he does not tell everyone about it, for he is not a nature gusher. Nature to him is a religion—too sacred to talk about. Perhaps he does not fully realize it himself, but down in his heart he knows that he is a farmer because he loves the soil better than anything else.

The farmer loves the freedom, the independence, which comes to one who can look over his broad acres and know that truly he is ruler of all he surveys. Quite different, this, from the city, with its dingy apartments, its smoke laden air, its hot pavements.

The farmer knows that in his work lie health and happiness; health and happiness to himself, yes, and to the whole world, for he feeds the world, and in his service to others lies happiness.

Let us help our children to love the soil, to love nature, as we do. Then they, too, will be good farmers. They, too, will go on feeding mankind, spreading their health and happiness throughout the world. Then we shall not have to worry about our country boys leaving the farm.

WE take this, the first opportunity, to correct a regrettable mistake in Professor Brew's excellent article, *Which Grade of Milk Would You Buy If You Lived in Our City?* which appeared in the March issue. The title to the picture of the dairy barn on the first page of the article should have read: "In barns of this type less than 10% of our milk is produced." We are glad to say Professor Brew was in no way responsible for this slip.



Former Student Notes

'92 W.C.—William J. Hall, who has been farming at Lockport, New York, is now president of the Western New York Cooperative Fruit Packing Association, Incorporated. His office is 419 Triangle Building, Rochester, New York.

'93 Sp.—Thomas Brill has purchased a 485-acre dairy farm. His address is Cortland, New York.

'02 W.C.—La Mont Austin is farming at Mahopac Falls, New York.

'07 W.C.—Emery M. Grout has been manager of the Orchard Lawn Farms at Kennedy, N. Y., since leaving Cornell. This establishment, situated in Chautauqua County, specializes in raising Guernsey cattle in connection with growing apples.

'08 B.S.—Andrew W. McKay is a marketing economist with the division of agricultural cooperation, U. S. Department of Agriculture. His home address is 612 Van Buren Street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

'09 B.S.—George H. Miller is general field manager of the Western New York Cooperative Fruit Packing Association, Incorporated. His address is Albion, New York.

'09 B.S.—Fred E. Robertson has just moved on a large farm at Savannah, New York, which he recently purchased. The farm contains, besides seventy acres of muck, one hundred and eighty acres of tillable upland. Mr. Robertson previously was manager of both the New York Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association and the Maple Growers' Cooperative Association.

'11 B.S.—With deep sorrow we learn from a letter from the Cornell Club of Trenton of the death of Carlman F. Ribsam. Mr. Ribsam was very active in undergraduate affairs; in his senior year he was business manager of the COUNTRYMAN and president of the agricultural Honor System. He was manager of the Martin C. Ribsam Son's Company when he died.

'01 B.S.—Harry M. "Bully" Knox has charge of the central New York territory of the Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Michigan. It will be remembered by some, that after leaving Cornell, Mr. Knox became a well known dairyman at Canton, N. Y. After building up an excellent herd of purebred Holsteins, on the Success Stock Farm, it became necessary, because of the death of his father, to dispose of the herd, and of the cows which had made world's records. He maintains his interest in the Holsteins, however, and has been recently appointed to the list of Holstein Friesian judges. His address is 824 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

'12 W.C.—John W. Ackerman is running a dairy farm and retailing his milk. His address is Box 416 Avoca, Steuben County, New York.

'12 B.S.—Lawrence D. Bragg is manager of the Owentsia Pear Orchard at Melford, Oregon.

'12 W.C.—John W. Ackerman is running a dairy farm and retailing his milk. His address is Box 416 Avoca, Steuben County, New York.

'13 Sp.—John F. Chapin is selling Oliver plows. His address is Hammondsport, New York.

'13 B.S.—E. Victor Underwood, with his wife and son have been spending the winter in Los Angeles, Calif., where he has been temporarily associated with his father in the real estate business. About April 1 they expect to return to Ithaca and Underwood will resume his work as secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

'14 W.C.—Harmon B. Gray is breeding purebred Percheron horses and Holstein cattle on his three hundred acre farm at Lima, New York.

'14 B.S.—We have recently received a letter asking for the address of G. R. Attridge. If anyone knows anything of his whereabouts we would greatly appreciate hearing from them.

'14 B.S.—The Educational Director for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company is L. B. Hendershot. He is living at 64 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Pollock of 1362 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have announced the arrival on January 6 of a daughter, Julia Livingston.

'14 B.S.—J. Judson Swift, in a letter written recently to the *Niagara Herald*, expressed some very frank and striking views on cooperation, declaring that cooperation, as it now exists, discourages individual effort by putting keen, business-like farmers on the same level with the shiftless ones who are never able to drive a good bargain. In the early part of his letter, Mr. Swift points out that the farmers of Niagara County have had numerous disappointing experiences with cooperation and that "a conservative estimate of the cost of cooperative effort to the farmers of Niagara County would be half a million dollars."

Mr. Swift then adds that he believes that "as long as the member of a cooperative association does not receive as good or a better price for his product than his neighbor who does not cooperate, the organization is doomed to failure, as it is human nature to be dissatisfied if your neighbor gets more without an investment than you do with one."

He goes on to say that as far as he has been able to determine there are "very few cooperative organizations that are securing on an average as good a net price for farm products as is received by the successful, business-like, individual farmer."

Mr. Swift believes that farmers have rushed into co-operation too

quickly under the advice of the agricultural colleges, farm bureaus, farm press, granges, and other agencies, and that the time has come for these organizations to come forward with a new, constructive, and conservative program.

As an undergraduate, Mr. Swift was prominent in extra-curricular activities; he served as business manager of the COUNTRYMAN, president of

the Agricultural Association, and made the Eastman stage. Since graduation, he has become a very successful fruit farmer at Middleport, Niagara County, New York.

'14 Sp.—E. Curry Weatherby, formerly with the G. L. F., who is now circulation manager of the *American Agriculturist*, has been critically ill since last November with typhoid fever and pneumonia, since December,

but he is getting better now. Mr. Weatherby's address is 306 Elm St., Ithaca, New York.

'15 B.S.—For the past three years Charles B. Heartfield has been in the insurance and bond contracting business in New York City with offices at 135 Broadway. He lives at 96 Wadsworth Terrace.

'16 W.C.—John H. Austn is a silver fox rancher at Spencer, New York.

'16 B.S.—Loren W. Gebo is preparing to take a Civil Service examination this spring for Forest Assistant. His present address is Au Sable Forks, New York.

'16 B.S.—On January 1, Lloyd G. Grinnell was transferred from the piano to the duo-art department of the Grinnell Brothers music house in Detroit, Mich., one of the largest music houses in the world. His address is 105 California Avenue.

'16 B.S.—Albert Hoefer is county club agent in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and lives at Lake and Warren Avenues, Troy. He is also secretary of the Troy Kiwanis Club and chairman of the New York District Committee on Agriculture for the Kiwanis organization.

'16 B.S.—Mrs. M. G. Lewis (Gertrude M. Button) is living at 10 Jordan Street, Lexington, Virginia. Mr. Lewis is county agent in Rockbridge County.

'16 B.S.—Mrs. A. R. Reilly (Catharine VanOrder) has recently moved into her new home at 115 Longacre Road, Rochester, New York.

'16 B.S.—Frank H. Thomas is still with the W. A. Harriman Company, Inc., Philadelphia, but his business address is now the Franklin Trust Building. He lives at 115 Kenmore Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Mrs. Randolph Cautley (Marjorie L. Sewell) has just completed the preliminary plans for Roosevelt Common, a thirty-acre community park for the town of Tenafly, N. J. The lay-out comprises a first class athletic field with quarter-mile track, football, and baseball fields, outdoor theater, skating lake, game grounds, school gardens, picnic grove, woodlot for Boy Scouts, and demonstration center for Girl Scouts. The park will also serve as an arboretum of native plants. Its development will take several years and Mrs. Cautley is now preparing working drawings for grading and drainage.

'17 Sp.—Harry G. Chapin is a produce dealer at Lyons, New York. Mrs. Chapin (Helen Adams B.S. '17) was in Ithaca, February 17-24, resting up after having her tonsils removed.

'17 B.S.—H. S. Mills, instructor in



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vegetable gardening, is being transferred to the Long Island research farm at Riverhead, where he will take up his residence April 1.

'17 B.S.—May Evelyn Niedeck was married on March 7 to Matthew George Hanson of Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Hanson has been employed for the past few years by the H. K. Mulford Company at Glendolden, Pa. Mr. Hanson is a graduate of the Army Medical School and is now superinten-

dent of the acidophilus work at the Mulford plant. They are making their home at Morton, a suburb of Philadelphia.

'17 B.S.—The engagement of Elbridge S. Warner to Miss Hilda E. Leisy of Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced.

'17 Sp.—W. I. Roe, formerly county agent in Jefferson County, is now in charge of the feed and seed departments of the A. H. Herrick Company

at Watertown, New York. In this position, he has been very successful, and the company is planning a new department, handling fertilizer in addition to feed and seed.

'17 B.S.—Laurence G. Wygant is engaged in general and dairy farming at Cream Ridge, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Mary K. Fennell is with the publicity department of the G. L. F. and is stationed at Ithaca. Her address is 514 Wyckoff road.

'19 B.S.—Percy L. Dunn, in his recent position as chief scout executor of Steuben County, with the help of J. A. Cope of the forestry department, has secured a donation to the scouts of 30 acres of land to be known as the Martin A. Tuttle Reservation for camping and reforestation. He has also gotten a lease of 270 acres of forest land for use of the scouts.

'19 B.S.—Frederick E. Pfordte is convalescing at his home in Cairo, New York. He has just undergone an operation to remove his left leg above the knee. "Fritz" would probably appreciate some letters from his old college classmates and friends.

'20 M.S.—Vigfus S. Asmundson is a professor of poultry husbandry at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

'20 M.S.—William H. Brittain is provincial entomologist with headquarters in Truro, Nova Scotia.

'20 B.S.—Bryant D. Dain recently left the Forest Products laboratory to accept a position with the Union Lumber Company. Bryant's new work is that of handling sales in secondary wood using industries, with headquarters at the London Guarantee Building, Chicago, Illinois.

'20 B.S.—Leo C. Norris is conducting some research work in poultry nutrition at Cornell. His address is 108 Elston place, Ithaca, New York.

'20 B.S.—E. Earl Harding is running his general and fruit farm at Albion, New York.

'20 Ex.—Fletcher H. Woodcock, who was raising foxes at McColloms, New York, has returned to Ithaca, and is working for Treman, King & Co.

'21 B.S.—H. Burr Button is now married and living at 1136 Regina Boulevard, Far Rockaway, New York. Burr is in the service department of the Western Electric.

'21 B.S.—August Weber is with the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Illinois.

'21 B.S.—August W. Rittershausen is principal of the High School at Delanson, New York.

'21 B.S.—Frederick R. Undritz is a 1st Lieutenant in the 57th Infantry



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and is stationed at Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands. "Freddie" was managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN in '20.

'21 B.S.—"What is a womerah and what are its uses?" Do you know the kind of animal that lives in the sea and looks like a shredded wheat biscuit?" These are some of the questions with which school children in Grand Rapids, Michiagn, after a half-day spent with Frank L. DuMond, curator of education at the Kent Scientific Museum.

After leaving Cornell in 1921 "Spuds" studied a year at Yale as the holder of the first graduate scholarship to be given by the Yale Forest School. During 1922-23 he was back at Cornell as an extension instructor in forestry. In October, 1923, he went to Grand Rapids where he has since been making real to children the natural wonders of this country and of plant and animal life.

Grand Rapids papers are publishing photographs and articles about his work in which everyone seems to be interested. In his few years since graduation, "Spuds" has certainly made an enviable record.

'22 B.S.—Lester C. Anderson has just become county agent in Seneca County, with headquarters at Romulus, New York.

'22—Clifford M. Carpenter is assistant manager of a nursery and florist business at Chittenango, New York.

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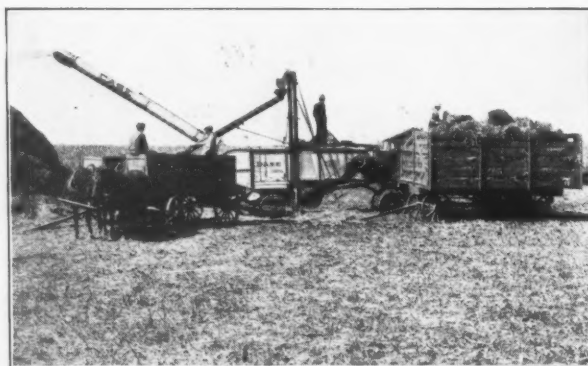
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THE CASE steel thresher is an outstanding example of what can be done to improve and develop a machine by applying to it the lessons learned through years of rich experience.

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Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery,
Grand Detour Plows and Disk Harrows.

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

'22 B.S.—F. H. Bond has resigned as county agent in Wayne County to take up farming for himself at Miton, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Joseph O. Eastlack is statistician for the Maryland State Dairymen's Association. His office is 810 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

'22 B.S.—William P. Goetz, is starting a summer camp in Canada. His forwarding address is 159 College Street, Buffalo, New York. "Bill" was formerly "queen of love and beauty." For further information, recall the '22 Spring Day.

'22 B.S.—Chan Sung Liu is in charge of the forestry department of the Fungtien Mining Administration in the wilds of Manchuria. He should be addressed in care of the Administration at Mukden, China.

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Pratt is travelling through the west in dramatic and social service work. Her permanent forwarding address is 33 Pine Street, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

'22 B.S.—Eleanor R. Putnam is teaching home economics at Bath, New York.

'23 B.S.—Gladys Barkley and William Wigsten were recently married and are living at Horseheads, New York. Mrs. Wigsten is still home demonstration agent in Chemung County. "Bill" is running his father's farm at Horseheads.

'23 B.S.—H. G. Becker resigned as county agent in Allegheny County and plans to take up farming at Gowanda, New York.

'23 B.S.—Evelyn G. Coe is dietitian and assistant manager of Hagarman's Restaurant at Albany, New York.

'23 B.S.—Mildred L. Colton is teaching home economics at Greene High School at Greene, New York.

'23 B.S.—Walter R. Dann is in the commercial department of the Southern New England Telephone Company at New Haven, Conn., and lives at 204 Canner Street. On March 9 he was transferred to the general offices of the company and became a commercial engineer at Room 1009, Powell Building.

'23 B.S.—William L. Davidson is teaching vocational agriculture and science and also supervising a large commercial flock of hens at the Watkinson School for Boys at Hartford, Conn.

'23 B.S.—Elizabeth Fenn is teaching in the Senior High School at Schenectady, N. Y., and living at 605 Crane Street.

'23 B.S.—Wright Johnson is managing the farm owned by the Ahwago Hotel Corporation. The products of the farm are used almost entirely by the two hotels owned by the corporation. His address is Owego, New York.

'23 B.S.—In a letter Henry G. Ha-

Apollo

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Copper-Steel

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Flumes, Gutters, Silos, Roofing, Siding, Etc.**

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And they heard of the practical field work of lowering the feeder's cost of production being done under the Purina Mills direction.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

mann states that he is in the service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He continues, "I have been with the Bureau since January 15 and like the work immensely. Have been out to Minnesota and was also out at Chicago

at the standardization conference at which time I saw "Les" Card '14 and Professor E. Lewis '12. Also spent a week at Portland, Me., with the Maine Poultry Producers' Association."

'23 B.S.—The engagement of Chilton H. Leonard and Miss Edith W. Parrott '23 A.B. was recently an-

nounced. Miss Parrott is teaching English in the Ithaca High School, and "Chil", who was formerly editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN is now an assistant in the English department where he is taking his graduate work.

'23 B.S.—Francis I. Righter is now with the United Fruit Company in the capacity of superintendent of one of their sugar plantations. His address is Guara, Oriente, Cuba, c/o United Fruit Company. "Pete" enjoys his work greatly, but his letters indicate that he would appreciate hearing from his friends.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Robson (Winifred Bly '23) announce the arrival of a son, John Gardner, on March third. Mr. Robson is now running his general farm of 200 acres, which he devotes largely to seed growing. He is also very active in the New York State Seed Improvement Association.

'23 B.S.—Emma Roseboom was married on February 21 to Harold Bentley. They are now living at Westford.

'23 B.S.—Caroline Slater will take charge of the Cornellian Council drive in New York City. Her address is Room 1308, 140 Cedar Street, New York City.

'24 B.S.—George F. Brewer is in marketing work in New York City. His address is 428 West 154th Street.

'24 B.S.—David B. Cook has just accepted a position as forester for the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation. His address is Schenectady, New York, c/o the above company.

'24 B.S.—James E. Davis and Alfred A. Doppel sailed from New York, March 28, with a group of fifteen forestry students. The party is on a two months' trip through Germany and Switzerland to study forestry conditions. The excursion is conducted by Dr. Schenck of Darmstadt, Germany.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Larrabee and Harold J. Palmer '24 A.B. were married March 7th at the home of her parents in Binghamton. They will live at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—Clinton S. Maloon has just accepted a position as manager of the Windswept Farms, at Henderson, Jefferson County, New York. His present address, until he takes his new position on July 1st is Perry, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—John C. Pearson is with the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. Mail will reach him addressed c/o this bureau.

'24 B.S.—James L. Sears has just returned from a Pacific Coast expedition. "Jimmie" is now content to settle down and work his father's farm at Baldwinsville, New York.



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Prevent Trouble



Colgate's removes causes of tooth decay

Bad teeth are like bad roads—both may lead to serious trouble.

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To help prevent tooth troubles, use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream.

It is safe, effective and pleasant to use. It "washes" your teeth thoroughly clean—does not scratch or scour them. The combined action of its soap and chalk gently removes clinging food particles. Causes of tooth decay are thus safely removed by Colgate's.

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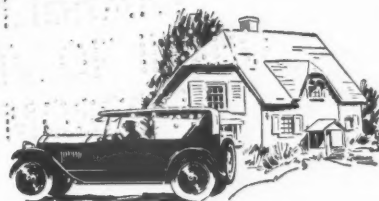
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Shave Cream—25c



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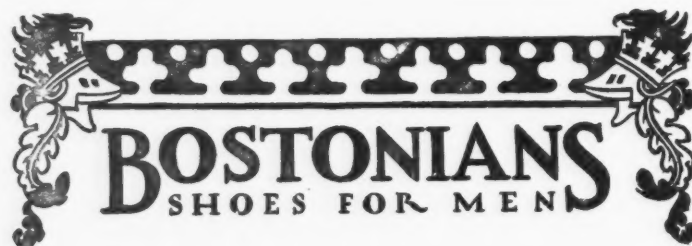
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HOME ECONOMICS COLLEGE CREATED BY LEGISLATURE

Child Training and Nutrition Research Added As New Functions

The School of Home Economics has been designated by the Legislature of the State of New York as the New York State College of Home Economics, the bill having been signed by Governor Smith recently. One reason for the change is that Home Economics calls for the service of persons of very different and specialized training, and the institution has gradually become departmentalized. This follows the history of agriculture, engineering, and medicine, which have become colleges after a period of development as departments of the University.

Already Well Organized

The College of Home Economics, although one of the more recently developed institutions of Cornell has a total of 554 students. The departments already organized with department heads are foods and nutrition, textiles and clothing, design, housing, household management, institution management, and family life.

On the staff of home economics courses there are seven professors, eleven assistant professors, six instructors, two assistants, ten specialists in extension, five administrative officers, eight administrative extension officers, and two junior extension specialists, together with a clerical staff.

More recent activities engaged in by the home economics staff are the establishment of child training made possible by a grant for four years made by the Laura Spellman Foundation, and the courses in economics of the household with special reference to family expenditures and a study of incomes.

History of Department

Research in nutrition has rather recently been added to the work of the college with the establishment of a research laboratory in human nutrition. Research will be more and more considered a part of the college work as it can be developed. Extension in home economics in New York State proceeding from the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State College of Home Economics has steadily acquired a well established program with very effective cooperation with the women of the State, who are looking to the College for further study in reference to the management of their homes.

The change from a school to a college has been without additional expenditure because of the plan to utilize the same offices of administration for extension work, library facilities and bookkeeping for both the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

1925 Who's Who

Dean A. R. Mann, Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Professors I. P. Roberts, J. H. Comstock, L. H. Bailey, W. H. Jordan, Mrs. A. B. Comstock, H. H. Wing, T. L. Lyon, J. E. Rice, H. H. Whetzel, G. F. Warren, W. A. Stocking, W. M. Wilson, R. S. Hosmer, J. G. Needham, R. A. Emerson, H. H. Love, D. Reddick, G. A. Works, Miss M. Van Rensselaer, J. A. Bizzel, G. W. Herrick, H. E. Ross, S. N. Spring, K. M. Wiegand, A. B. Recknagel, M. W. Harper, E. S. Savage, E. A. White, A. C. Beal, O. A. Johannsen, Bristow Adams, D. J. Crosby, L. Knudson, E. G. Davis, J. R. Schramm, H. O. Buckman, P. J. Kruse, J. E. Boyle, E. D. Sanderson, W. J. Wright, J. E. Butterworth, J. C. Bradley, A. J. Eames, H. D. Reed, E. L. Palmer, and Assistant Professor A. H. Wright.

The department of home economics was organized here in 1907, but the year 1900 marked the real beginning of home economics instruction at Cornell, when Professor Martha Van Rensselaer was brought to the college of agriculture. Miss Van Rensselaer started the reading course for farmers' wives as a part of the early agricultural extension teaching, which has gone through a gradual evolution into the present resident and field instruction in home economics. In 1920 the department of home economics was made the school of home economics, with the rank of a professional school in the state college of agriculture.

The new college will be on an equal footing with the other colleges in Cornell University and will be directly comparable in administration and support to the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State Veterinary College.

LIBRARY SWAMPED WITH RING PRIZE ASPIRANTS

Extra help has been obtained at the "lib" to handle the rush of horticulture fans, who are preparing essays reviewing literature on floriculture, pomology, or vegetable gardening. The Ring Memorial essay contest, which will close May 1, offers a first prize of \$30 and \$20 for second choice. The essays are judged on the ability of the writer to evaluate the scientific evidence as well as the literary merit which they possess.

PROFS AND STUDENTS UNITE TO REVIVE OLD SPIRIT

H. J. Huckle '26 Arranges Live Program for Big Assembly April 21

At the next Ag Assembly on Tuesday, April 21, the special committee appointed at the last Assembly is going to put on a real old fashioned, sure enough, live entertainment.

Professor "Mac" MacDaniels is taking care of the faculty end of the show. He hopes to revive the faculty quartet and develop a few extra stunts, which he promises to be "humdingers." A strenuous effort is being made to get the professors to attend the meeting and thus restore to life the old tradition of the assemblies.

Peppy Program Planned

"Dot" Weaver '25 is organizing a girl's orchestra that shows fair promise of producing some real harmony. Anything concerning girls and harmony ought to be "worth its salt." "Judy" Fried '25 has worked up a playlet that will make the Dramatic Club's comic productions blush with envy, while "Ed" Foster '25 is arranging several stunts by the Savage Club. "Zack" Brown '26 will put on a sketch that is guaranteed to make your sides ache for a week. "Berry" Huckle '26 is chairman of the committee and is staking his last red cent that every part of the entertainment will be "up to snuff."

The Domecon girls are going to make a desperate attempt to reach the "assemblymen's" hearts via the stomach.

At the last meeting of the Assembly, the advisability of continuing the gatherings was seriously debated with the result that the special committee was appointed to revive the "goodfellow" spirit between the faculty and the students. The committee is doing its share; the faculty will do its bit; it's up to the students to complete the happy combination.

LOVE IS SENT TO NANKING TO IMPROVE CHINESE CROPS

Professor H. H. Love, of the department of plant breeding, left March 11 for San Francisco on his way to the University of Nanking, China. Professor Love is going to China to start the crop improvement, which is a cooperative project with the Nanking University, the International Educational Board, and Cornell University. The aim of the work is to teach the Chinese nation new methods in agriculture.

Professor Love will return to this country next November, when his work will be taken up by Professor C. H. Myers.

HEAD OF RESEARCH TELLS OF WORK OF LATE CONFERENCE

Congress Appropriates Money to Investigate Freight Rates

Speaking before the research council of the College of Agriculture on March 18, Dr. R. W. Thatcher outlined the recent activities of the president's agricultural commission of which he is a member.

The conference, in carrying out their study, first considered existing agencies for rural relief, then measures that might be taken up from an educational standpoint later on. A careful study was made of the cattle situation with the result that the conference decided that the deflation now going on should be encouraged up to a reasonable point.

Dr. Thatcher said that one of the main things accomplished was the appropriation of \$70,000 for the interstate commerce commission to investigate the freight rates of the country with particular reference to agriculture.

This agricultural conference was made up of nine men representing three different branches of agriculture: the colleges and experiment stations, farmers' cooperatives, and commercial agricultural organizations. President Coolidge, in addressing the conference said that the industry as a whole seemed to be suffering most from alternating periods of inflation and depression, and that he hoped that the conference would bring in some recommendations of a definitely stabilizing nature. The next meeting of the conference will be held in April to study various agricultural industries, such as livestock, dairying, and the extension of other specialized branches.

BISHOPP STARS IN RELAY AS AG WINS CLOSE RACE

The annual indoor intercollege relay race held in the Drill Hall, March 21, in connection with the dual track meet with Yale was another victory for the Ag College runners. The team was composed of M. J. Firey '28, J. W. Gatling '28, Captain R. Forschmiedt '25, and "Bill" Bishopp '26. The old ag spirit to fight to the last was demonstrated in the splendid performance of "Bill" Bishopp, who after receiving the baton some twelve yards behind the leading Arts College runner started out with a long sprint on his half-mile run and succeeded in nosing out the leader for first place in the last few yards of the race.

INDIAN REQUESTS BULLETINS TO AID HINDU FARMERS

One of the most unique requests for extension service bulletins is from K. R. Sankar of Pudukotah, India, who wants them for translation into the Tamil dialect. Mr. Sankar is organizing secretary of the Farmers' Association of Triumayan, Puduko-

tah, India. He wants two copies of each bulletin to be sent in English, and he will have them translated and published in a Tamil journal for the use of the members of the association who are non-English speaking people.

Also, a few weeks ago, a request for bulletins came from the United States consulate in Peru.

FAIR FROSH FAN FLAMES OF MASCULINE AFFECTION

Volunteer for Five Weeks in Lodge Under Experienced Seniors

The senior girls in home economics, recognizing their own faux pas in past years, decided that it would be advantageous to the freshman girls in domecon, as well as to certain members of the male sex, to train the girls early in their college career to wash dishes, sweep, wheel perambulators, find the way to a man's heart through his stomach, etc. As a result of this decision an experiment is being tried on the domecon freshmen. The first group of six freshmen have recently entered the lodge for a five weeks' period.

If you ever have any difficulty getting in touch with certain representatives of the hardier half of co-education, you had better try the lodge.

AG ENGINEERS MEET HERE TO ORGANIZE NEW BRANCH

The whole eastern section of America, from Virginia to Quebec, will be represented at a meeting in Ithaca on April 10-11, of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The representation will be through the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the territory, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the advisability of organizing a North Atlantic section of the society. On the list of speakers are Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of research, Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, Professor T. H. Eaton of the rural education department, and Professor B. B. Robb of rural engineering.

POLISH PROFESSOR HERE TO STUDY AG COLLEGE METHODS

Dr. Josef Milulowski-Pomorski, Polish agricultural expert, came to Ithaca on March 15 and is studying the methods of instruction in the College of Agriculture. Dr. Pomorski is a professor of agricultural chemistry and former minister of public instruction for Poland. He is here on a grant from the International Educational Board.

Dean Mann met Dr. Pomorski during his recent stay in Warsaw, and it is largely through his recommendation that the Polish professor is visiting the College.

"KEEPING KOW BARN KOMFY" FEATURING DOUG FAIRBANKS

Ventilation Data Penetrates When Paraphernalia Is Shown

Supported by a formidable array of hydrometers, recording thermometers, barometers, and fuming acids, Professor F. L. Fairbanks of the rural engineering department lectured to the members of the Round-Up club on the subject of "Barn Ventilation," on March 16.

During the past two winters, Professors Fairbanks and A. M. Goodman have been in many parts of the State recording temperature and humidity readings in barns with different types of ventilating arrangements. They have concluded that the best type is one in which the air supply enters the building near the ceiling and the outlet flues almost reach down to the floor. With this arrangement it is possible to keep a fairly even temperature in the barn, even though the outside temperature may vary 45 degrees, and still supply the proper amount of oxygen. One skeptical farmer, whose barn was always damp and "highly perfumed," continually wore a heavy coat while working, but after he had installed the recommended type of ventilation, soon began to work in shirt sleeves, since the barn was warm and dry at all times. This is only one example of the work the rural engineering department is doing.

Vice-president "Happy" Sadd '26, announced that at the next meeting of the club the officers for the following year will be elected. As has been the club's custom for several years, the usual (and unusually) big feed will be given at this meeting, the last one of this term.

POSIES TO HAVE NEW HOME- WORK WILL BEGIN SOON

Bids for the new green houses to be built on the knoll north of the dairy building were opened March 31, and work will begin in the near future. The new green houses will take the place of the present units, which occupy the site of the future plant industry building.

The new plant will accommodate the departments of floriculture, ornamental horticulture, and vegetable gardening. Its equipment will consist of a head house with a large working laboratory, on the south of which a 12-foot hall will extend toward the dairy building for a distance of 200 ft. On each side of this hall there will be six green houses.

PROFESSOR RETURNS

Professor F. O. Underwood, who has been spending the past semester in graduate study at the University of Chicago, resumed his duties in the department of vegetable gardening April 1.

Prompt EFFICIENT Service

Georgia's Restaurant

Pure Wholesome Food
Well Cooked



Nicely Served



Globe-Wernicke Apartment Sectional

ALL the advantages of the sectional bookcase are now found in the new, low, graceful designs. Here is the Universal—for use in the modern bedroom.

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ITHACA, N. Y.

Opening of Spring and Athletic Season

Tennis

22 different models of Rackets to choose from. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$16.00 the Racket. Tennis Court Tapes, Tennis Balls, Presses, Cases, Nets and Markers.

Basketball

Baseballs, 20c. to \$2.00; Bats, 25c. to \$2.50; Gloves, 65c. to \$9.00; Mitts, \$1.25 to \$14.00; Shoes, \$4.00 to \$18.00; Uniforms, \$3.00 to \$26.00 Masks, \$1.50 to \$13.50; Protectors, \$4.00 to \$7.50. Every accessory for the game

Golf

Clubs, \$2.50 to \$14.00; Bags, \$1.50 to \$18.00; Shoes, \$3.75 to \$11.00; Golf Balls, 25c. to \$1.00; Hose, \$1.00 to \$9.00; Jackets and Sweaters, \$5.00 to \$18.00.

Track, Lacrosse, Canoes, Boats, Tents and Camp Supplies

TREMAN, KING & CO.

Athletic and Camp Outfitters

ASSEMBLY SHOWS STUFF IN A LIVE WIRE MEETING

Existence of Time Honored Custom Justified by Close Debate

At the last meeting of the Ag Assembly held in Roberts Hall, George Webber '25, president of the association "took off" Cass Whitney '13 in leading the old-time songs which preceded the debate arranged for the evening.

Before introducing the debaters, the president publicly questioned the advisability of continuing the regular assemblies, stating that it is not fulfilling its original purpose and has degenerated into a tradition—not an active, beneficial organization. He suggested substituting sings, plays, and dances for the present monthly meetings.

The debate "Resolved that the Ag Assembly is a functionless tradition and should be abolished" aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the hundred and some odd students attending the meeting. The affirmative composed of W. K. Webber '25, "Jim" Reeves '25, and "Bill" Gaige '25, presented arguments supporting the president's opening statements. The affirmative based their arguments on the failure of the assemblies to promote the right sort of relations between the profs and students, and to entertain its members. They claimed the attitude of the professors was such that it was impossible to "pry" them away from their pipes, books, and home firesides, and that he students refuse to listen to long-drawn lectures.

Negative Opinions Aired

"Berry" Huckle '26 voiced the opinion of the negative speakers by citing the Cornell crew and its tradition as an example of student support. "The crew," he stated, "has not been exceptionally successful during the last few years, yet no one would dream of abolishing it." He urged the students to carry on the work of the Assembly and not let down unless they considered themselves unable to keep the meetings up to the standard set by students for the past twenty years. The other negative speakers were "Andy" Ackerman '25, and "Bud" Davis '25, who stressed the importance of committee work in arranging the program and advertising the assemblies.

An open forum following the debate showed the members were in favor of continuing the assemblies. "Berry" Huckle was appointed by President Webber to arrange the program for the next meeting to be held after the close of the Easter vacation.

Shin-Digging Follows

Well known selections by the popular Professor "Mac" MacDaniels on his guitar were followed by the "universal dish"—ice cream. The energy of the members was then directed from the buccal cavities to their pedal extremities, when they were induced to indulge in some real old-fashioned "shin-digging" in the dome-con building. Suffice it to say, they

needed but little encouragement—some of them being real experts in the game. By the end of the hour, when the "stags" were called off and the lucky (?) boys were allowed to dance the last few minutes to the familiar tune of "Home Sweet Home," the destruction was complete. Statistics gathered by a disinterested reporter reveal the following:

Number of "goils" attending.....	43
Number of bottles of liniments, foot easers, etc., in local drug stores before the "rassel".....	1053
Number of same after.....	1010
Good work, boys! 100% true "Caw-nell-yans."	

COPE COPES WITH PLANS FOR FORESTRY EXTENSION

Tree Train Ends Three State Tour Makes Fifty-two Stops

Professor J. A. Cope, of the forestry extension department of the College of Agriculture, aided in the preparation of the forestry demonstration train which was recently run over the Erie Railroad. It made stops in fifty-two towns in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey through areas which are badly in need of reforestation. Lectures and moving pictures were given in specially equipped cars, and many varieties of trees were exhibited with information as to their planting and care. Five hundred thousand trees were ordered to be planted in communities where no reforestation had been done. The Cornell forestry department, the United States Forest Service, and other similar organizations cooperated with the Erie Railroad development service in preparing and running the train.

POMOLOGY PROFS SPEAK

Professor G. W. Peck of pomology addressed the meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association early in March, while Professor Joseph Oskamp spoke to the members of the Maryland Fruit Growers' Association.

AERIAL MAPPING DESCRIBED FOR FORESTRY STUDENTS

Mr. Ellwood Wilson, manager of the woodlands of the Laurentide Paper Company of Quebec, spent four days in Ithaca during the early part of March. While here he gave two public illustrated lectures on aerial mapping and photography and spent one evening with the Forestry club. His talks dealt, in a comprehensive way, with the history of aerial work in forestry, the details of taking photographs and making maps therefrom, and the uses to which they may be placed. A general discussion of the use of airplanes in fire control was also presented. The talks aroused a great deal of interest among the foresters.

BEE BOOKS BEING GATHERED FOR APICULTURE LIBRARY

Beekeepers of State Aid in Founding Reference Library on Bees

An apiculture library has been established in connection with the library of the College of Agriculture through a gift of the A. I. Root Co., publishers of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," which is one of the leading bee journals in the United States. Exchanges, which will be bound and sent to Cornell, will be made with everyone of the 128 bee journals in the world.

The volumes will be placed in the new Apiculture Library as a memorial to Amos Ives Root who founded "Gleanings in Bee Culture" 52 years ago, who is the author of the "A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture" and founder of the A. I. Root Co. The firm has also donated all the bee journals of foreign countries now on hand.

In order to make the new library one in which the state beekeepers will have an interest, the department has asked them to donate the proceeds from one colony of bees, which will be put into an endowment fund for the purchase of books. Mr. Walter Severson of Albany has donated five rare old bee books toward the library. Old files of bee journals have also been given by several beekeepers in the State.

Every effort is being made to complete the collection, and maintain it so as to provide a satisfactory periodical and textbook library for students in apiculture.

DEAN MANN WRITES OF TRIP

A letter was recently received from Dean A. R. Mann who is studying agricultural conditions in Europe with the International Education Board. The letter was written when he left Esthonia to sail across the Gulf of Finland to Heligfors.

In the letter the Dean sketched the itinerary of the party since leaving Rome. They went first to the ancient Universities of Padua and Ferrara, in Italy. After a short stay in Austria and Czechoslovakia they came to Germany. From Germany they travelled over to Poland, then to Latvia and Esthonia where they visited the University of Riga, which was established only six years ago and now has a registration of over six thousand students.

Since this time, the party has been travelling, observing, and studying the agricultural education in the Scandinavian countries.

BIRTHDAY FEED

Frygga Fylgae celebrated the birth of the New York State College of Home Economics with a luncheon in Domecon on March 21, when Miss Flora Rose explained the status of the new college.



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THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this Issue

"BOB" ZAUTNER

Associate Editors

H. W. REERS

N. H. WRIGHT

Vol. VI April, 1925 No. 7

PASSING THE BUCK

In this modern, most practical world of ours, we are continually searching for the best possible means of serving mankind. Thus, it is with our own endeavors in putting forth this magazine. Its publication has a twofold purpose: first, to interest, instruct, and carry the news of "the top of the hill" to its readers; secondly, like most student publications, to afford the students an opportunity to gain some first hand experience in the field of journalism.

It is with this second object in mind that "the old order changeth" with the initial offering of the new board. To provide the greatest benefit to every member of the board, it has not been deemed advisable to elect a permanent *Campus Countryman* editor for the entire year, but to shift the responsibility with each issue. Similarly, the former student note work has been taken from the managing editor's hands and two different members of the staff made responsible each month. Both departments, however, are under the control and guidance of the managing editor.

It is only reasonable to believe we can fulfill our first purpose most efficiently and effectively by giving heed to the requirements of the second. This we are attempting to do.

WHEREIN WE PART

"Well sir, they've gone and done it, by gad, jist ez sure ez preachin'. Them wimmen kinder seem to git what they go after, don't they, boys?" So spoke one of our friends on the janitorial staff of the College the other day, and we heartily agreed with him. They vote and hold office, smoke an occasional cigarette, wear men's clothes from pants to cravats, fill our barber shops with sweet conversation and silly laughter, and what's more, they are quite proud of their accomplishments.

Yes sir, they are becoming more and more independent; in fact, our dome-

con friends are no longer in the Ag College. Of course not, they are now in the College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

Congratulations, girls, we always thought you would make better housewives than farmers anyway. We realize that all housewives are not farmers' wives, but nevertheless, my dears, remember please, that we reserve first choice.

Our latchstring is out; come over and visit your former college occasionally. More power to our budding home-makers!

WHY NOT THE FACTS?

The minority leader recently made a suggestion on the floor of the New York State senate that should be either substantiated with facts and figures or explained for the record. There was more than an inference that the sums appropriated for the destruction of tubercular cattle are peddled around among a favored list of political contributors.

It is unfair to the farmers of the state that the people of the state should be allowed to get such an impression unless the impression is backed by more than Teapot Dome hearsay and generalities. The farmer and the dairyman depend on the state to carry on the work of ridding their herds of tubercular cattle. The milk consumers of the larger and the smaller cities are entitled to the full protection intended by the legislation which makes this possible. The public officials entrusted with the work are entitled to the full confidence of both the farmers and the people who consume the milk. And the people of the state of New York are entitled to full assurance that the work is carried on as they believe it is carried on.

Anything tending to destroy such confidence, even though used for purely political purposes, is dangerous. If the minority leader of the senate or any other person has any information indicating that the destruction of tubercular cattle is made a matter of politics the state has the full right to all the facts.

PROPAGANDA NEEDED

Agricultural colleges are coming to realize more and more the value of farm experience in education for farming and allied professions. The boy who gets the most out of this technical training is the one who has a good background of practical experience. On this background he sees the silhouettes of the theories and ideas of his scientific training, each in its proper proportion. Inasmuch as farming is an art and an applied science, his training is half completed when he starts college. Yet in another sense it is not half finished, for his college training really develops him much farther because of the foundation of experience and practical knowledge with which he starts.

His work on the farm, much of which he has done alone, has devel-

(Continued on page 226)

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

SPRING DREAMS

I will build a little house,
Beneath the apple trees;
Where bees are busy all the spring,
With nectared mysteries.

I will fill a shining pool,
With lilies in the sun;
Where I may watch them smile at me,
When morning's tasks are done.

I will heap a pile of logs,
That they may flame and glow;
To cheer my heart on snapping nights,
When winter stores run low.

And I will live there more content,
Than any king can be;
For I will build a little home,
To house my dream and me.

According to a forecast issued to students in Met. 1, if the sun continues to shrink at its present rate, it will be half gone in another 5,000,000 years.—Cold wave coming!

A GENTLE HINT

Please knock! We will be glad to show visitors through the apartment at any time!!!!!!—Line forms to the right.

We are passing this on from the "Widow" to any of our alumni who file successful petitions for the use of their progeny.

To the Faculty of the

College of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I, Willit Grow, respectfully ask permission to register for the second term of this year in the College of Agriculture.

I have growed thin with worry this term, but I just couldn't help it. As soon as I left the farm last fall the horse died and a bad wind got up one night and blew the barn over. Then someone stole our pigs, and Skunk, my dog, got run over by a bootlegger. Along in November my extra shirt and heavies got lost in the mail so I missed classes for a week. Then I got a letter from Paw saying that our cow had fell off from a rafter and busted a leg. I didn't know how Tulip, our cow, got on the rafter, but it worried me sick. I found out since that he meant my cat. Paw never could spell cat. Please give this data special consideration and oblige me and the family.

Coach "Jack" Moakley advises all candidates for the cross country team to take pomology I for spring workouts in covering the Dunkirk mud of the College farm in record-breaking time.

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CORNELL TO BENEFIT FROM FEDERAL RESEARCH GRANT

By the Prunell Bill, which was recently passed by Congress and signed by the President, this state will receive twenty thousand dollars a year for research work with an annual increase of ten thousand dollars until a maximum of sixty thousand is reached. This aid will be used for research in agricultural economics, home economics, and sociology, specifically leaving out production, which is already adequately cared for. This will increase research in the above lines just as the Hatch and Adams Bill increased research in production in the early days.

The state legislature will probably grant this money to Cornell and it will undoubtedly be distributed as the Hatch and Adams funds; one-tenth to be used at the Geneva Experiment Station and nine-tenths to be used at Cornell.

FOOD SPECIALISTS CONFER

Miss Sonnenday and Miss Hollen, nutrition specialists, and Miss Brewer, food specialist of the College of Home Economics, attended the conference of nutrition specialists engaged in extension work held in New York. Professor Flora Thurston, in charge of home economics extension work in nutrition in New York was chairman of the conference.

EDITORIALS

(Continued from page 224)

oped in him a healthy initiative, a depth of character, and an original and critical outlook on new facts and ideas. He studies and reads "not to believe and accept but to weigh and consider."

We are addressing this message primarily to the alumni and all who are interested in the ag college and the best development of our farm boys. At the present time all agricultural colleges have a problem that deals with registration, probably on account of the great depression through which we have been passing. However, the problem here is not primarily that our registration is too light, but rather that we have too few farm reared boys. Of the farm reared boys who graduate, about forty per cent go back to the farm and from eighty-five to ninety per cent go into some form of agricultural work. While of the boys entering with no actual farm experience, only ten per cent go back to the farm and fifty per cent into agricultural work. Obviously, the farm boys are the better investment for the state.

When we examine our registration lists still further we find that only about twenty-five per cent of our boys are farm reared. Here is where each alumnus can help; by interesting more farm boys in the college and showing them the value of their farm experience when rounded off by four years at Cornell.

ELECTRIC FANS INSTALLED TO COOL FEVERISH SPUDS

We have seen electric fans in homes, in offices, in Glista Ernestine's box-stall at the dairy barns, but never in green houses. Assistant Professor F. M. Blodgett is using a large automatically controlled fan to keep some potatoes cool in the green house. A certain leaf-curling disease called Mosaic is carried over in the seed potatoes. To eliminate this trouble one eye from each potato, which will be planted in the seed plot this spring, was planted in small pots. Any potato whose eye shows the disease after sprouting will be discarded in the spring planting. The fan controls the temperature of the house to provide the best conditions for the appearance of the disease.

CUPID STEALS SOPHOMORE

Marie S. Parkhurst '27 was married January 17, 1925, to Kenneth P. Wills at Pulaski, N. Y. Their present address is 74 Salina St.

HOME EC ON THE AIR

A series of talks on clothing, house furnishings, institution and household management by members of the home economics staff will be broadcast from station WGY, Schenectady, during the coming months. Two talks will be given each week on Mondays and Thursdays at 2:15 P. M.

A Book of Views of CORNELL UNIVERSITY

This book of views of Cornell University contains 132 of the photographic masterpieces of Mr. J. P. Troy. They include the important buildings on the Campus, and most of the glens, gorges, and waterfalls in and around Ithaca. It shows the University in Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer. It pictures students including athletic teams in action.

The cover, embossed on brown art leather has been prepared by Professor Christian Midjo, who recently won first prize at the Chicago Norwegian Club in competition with other artists from all over the country.

The photographs are reproduced by a new process on handsome Alexandria Japan deckle-edge paper. This process preserves all the details of the original photographs. Each page has a decorative border, also designed by Professor Midjo.

A small group of Alumni have superintended the production of this book in the belief that such a compilation of views will be a distinct asset to the University. The entire task has been a "labor of love" by these alumni, one of whom, Ray Verne Mitchell '07, President of the Harris Automatic Press Company at Cleveland furnished the press-work free of charge, and this makes it possible to sell the book at actual commercial cost. Ordinarily such a book would command a price of from \$10 to \$12, but it will cost much less.

While the price has not yet been determined it will be so inexpensive that every student, every member of the faculty, and every alumnus may have one of these books in his home.

The edition is limited to ten thousand copies. Orders to have copies reserved should be addressed to the Book of Views, Cornell University, 32 Morrill Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

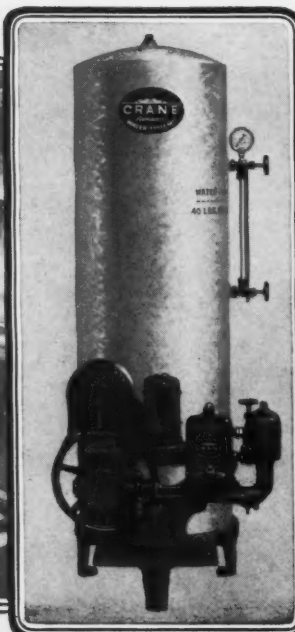
THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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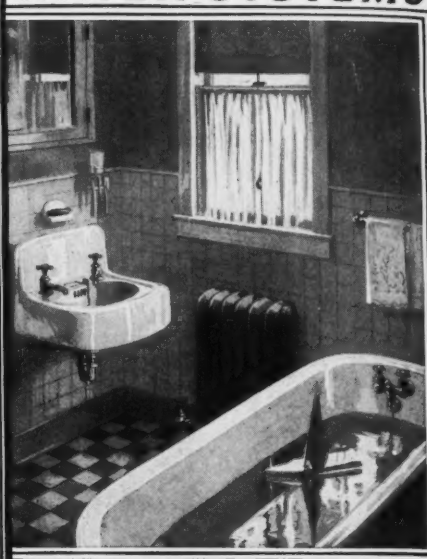
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Today, representing ninety per cent of the nation's electric service, three hundred committees are engaged in studying the needs of their communities and the problems of the industry as a whole. In its cooperative program with the Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Power Farming Association, and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, the National Electric Light Association is able to speak for a united industry engaged in working out a practical way of serving that larger group of "farmers" on whom the prosperity of the nation must always depend.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION



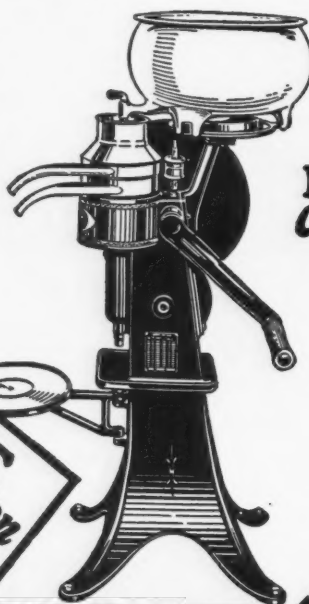
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